

# 國民新報

本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號

郵政總局特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

本報價目		本報價目		本報價目	
中文	零售每份	英文	零售每份	合併	零售每份
本埠	大洋三分	本埠	大洋五分	本埠	大洋八分
外埠	每月大洋八角	外埠	每月大洋一元	外埠	每月大洋一元五角
全年	九元四角	全年	十二元	全年	十八元
本埠	每月大洋四角	本埠	每月大洋六角	本埠	每月大洋九角
外埠	每月大洋五角	外埠	每月大洋七角	外埠	每月大洋一元一角
全年	四元八角	全年	七元二角	全年	十一元二角

### 本報發行部啓事

本報十五年二月份刊例已定，凡欲刊登廣告者，請向本報發行部接洽。本報發行部設在：前門外延壽寺街三十號。電話：二一四六。

### 普羅西藥公司

**黑髮藥水**：此藥水爲本公司新發明之凡男女髮髮白一經試用立能烏黑。每瓶大洋一元五角。打五圓。

**拔毛藥水**：此藥水能拔除身上之毛，且能生新毛，使皮膚細嫩。每瓶大洋一元。打五圓。

**去斑點水**：此藥水能治面部之斑點，使皮膚潔白。每瓶大洋一元。打五圓。

**除粉刺水**：此藥水能治面部之粉刺，使皮膚光滑。每瓶大洋一元。打五圓。

**生髮藥水**：此藥水能生髮，使頭髮茂密。每瓶大洋一元。打五圓。

### 乾坤福壽膏

此膏專治一切瘡毒，如：癰疽、疔瘡、無名腫毒、楊梅瘡、下疳、魚口、便毒、橫痃、痔瘡、脫肛、婦人經閉、產後血暈、小兒驚風、疳積、蟲積、一切無名腫毒，一貼即愈。每張大洋一分。打五圓。

### 永昌洋行廣告

本行自歐美運到大批小鋼鐵花床，定做各種西式上等椅，椅面軟硬適中，花色繁多，歡迎參觀。地址：前門外大街路門牌十三號。電話：二一四六。

### 交通週報

第八期目錄：  
中山先生逝世週年紀念特刊  
中山先生思想紀念中山先生  
民生主義之工業政策  
交通大學與國民革命軍  
本報定報及訂閱處：北京交通大學中華交通社。每份大洋四分。全年四角。郵費在內。

### 福安人壽水火保險公司京局廣告

本公司備有資本一百萬元，專營人壽水火保險。地址：前門外大街路門牌十三號。電話：二一四六。

### 華通商行

本行向來按季大減價一次，現值春季，特將全行貨物一律九折。地址：前門外大街路門牌十三號。電話：二一四六。

### 京綏鐵路行車時刻表

站名	豐	平	大	張	宣	康	南	西	豐	次
豐	10:00	10:10	10:20	10:30	10:40	10:50	11:00	11:10	11:20	11:30
平	10:10	10:20	10:30	10:40	10:50	11:00	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40
大	10:20	10:30	10:40	10:50	11:00	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50
張	10:30	10:40	10:50	11:00	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00
宣	10:40	10:50	11:00	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00	12:10
康	10:50	11:00	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00	12:10	12:20
南	11:00	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00	12:10	12:20	12:30
西	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00	12:10	12:20	12:30	12:40
豐	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00	12:10	12:20	12:30	12:40	12:50

### 漢口鐵路行車時刻表

站名	北	平	大	張	宣	康	南	西	豐	次
北	10:00	10:10	10:20	10:30	10:40	10:50	11:00	11:10	11:20	11:30
平	10:10	10:20	10:30	10:40	10:50	11:00	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40
大	10:20	10:30	10:40	10:50	11:00	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50
張	10:30	10:40	10:50	11:00	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00
宣	10:40	10:50	11:00	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00	12:10
康	10:50	11:00	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00	12:10	12:20
南	11:00	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00	12:10	12:20	12:30
西	11:10	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00	12:10	12:20	12:30	12:40
豐	11:20	11:30	11:40	11:50	12:00	12:10	12:20	12:30	12:40	12:50

### 張仲三中藥房

本藥房專營各種名貴藥材，如：人參、鹿茸、燕窩、冬蟲夏草等。地址：前門外大街路門牌十三號。電話：二一四六。

### 現代哲學概論出版了

本書由著名哲學家編著，內容豐富，適合各界人士閱讀。地址：前門外大街路門牌十三號。電話：二一四六。

### 太原裕同梨膏公司啓事

本公司生產之梨膏，選料精良，功效顯著。地址：前門外大街路門牌十三號。電話：二一四六。

### 律師董耀青

本律師專辦各種法律事務，如：民事、刑事、契約、遺產等。地址：前門外大街路門牌十三號。電話：二一四六。



### 交大李廉偵烈士追悼大會啓事

李廉偵烈士於三月十八日參加外敵侵略軍毒氣室，壯烈殉國。爲紀念其忠烈精神，並藉以激發我同胞之愛國熱忱，特於三月二十八日（星期日）下午一時，在交通大學大禮堂舉行追悼大會。屆時請各界人士踴躍參加。此啓。

### 甘肅李國學烈士追悼會啓事

李國學烈士於三月十八日參加外敵侵略軍毒氣室，壯烈殉國。爲紀念其忠烈精神，並藉以激發我同胞之愛國熱忱，特於三月二十八日（星期日）下午一時，在甘肅大學大禮堂舉行追悼大會。屆時請各界人士踴躍參加。此啓。

### 廣西李烈鈞烈士追悼會啓事

李烈鈞烈士於三月十八日參加外敵侵略軍毒氣室，壯烈殉國。爲紀念其忠烈精神，並藉以激發我同胞之愛國熱忱，特於三月二十八日（星期日）下午一時，在廣西大學大禮堂舉行追悼大會。屆時請各界人士踴躍參加。此啓。

### 李烈士家珍治喪處啓事

李烈士家珍治喪處啓事。本處已於三月二十五日遷至本市西門外大街（原西門外大街）二二二號。凡各界人士欲參加治喪者，請逕向該處接洽。此啓。

### 三二八殉難烈士公葬籌備會緊急啓事

三二八殉難烈士公葬籌備會緊急啓事。本會定於三月二十八日（星期日）上午九時，在交通大學大禮堂舉行公葬典禮。屆時請各界人士踴躍參加。此啓。

### 廊坊李軍前夕已敗退

廊坊李軍前夕已敗退。據報，李軍在廊坊一帶與我軍激戰，因我軍奮勇抵抗，李軍終不支而敗退。現我軍正追擊中。

### 黃村開火之傳聞

黃村開火之傳聞。近有傳言稱，黃村一帶發生激烈戰鬥，雙方傷亡頗重。然經官方證實，此係敵方宣傳，實情並非如此。

### 國軍將退守南口說

國軍將退守南口說。據各方消息，國軍在當前戰局下，正考慮向南口方向撤退，以圖重新組織防禦。

### 國軍決不退守北京

國軍決不退守北京。官方聲明，國軍將士誓死保衛國土，決不退守北京，以維國家尊嚴。

### 張作霖咄咄逼人

張作霖咄咄逼人。據報，張作霖在當前局勢下，表現出極大之野心，其言行已引起各方之高度警惕。

### 鄧如琢逼孫王普

鄧如琢逼孫王普。據悉，鄧如琢正利用其影響力，對孫王普施壓，以達到其個人目的。

### 張宗昌離津索隱

張宗昌離津索隱。關於張宗昌離津一事，各方正密切關注，以瞭解其背後之隱情。

### 國奉兩軍戰於燕橋

國奉兩軍戰於燕橋。據報，國軍與奉軍在燕橋地區發生激烈戰鬥，雙方均有傷亡。

### 南口要塞談

南口要塞談。南口地處要衝，其防禦之嚴密與否，將直接影響全局之發展。

### 馬福祥昨午赴晉

馬福祥昨午赴晉。據悉，馬福祥已於昨日午後抵達晉中，將與當地官員商討要務。

### 一軍供給三四軍

一軍供給三四軍。據報，第一軍正積極籌劃，以確保第三、第四軍之物資供應。

### 奉張野心未死

奉張野心未死。儘管目前局勢緊張，但奉系與張作霖之野心仍未熄滅，各方應保持警惕。

### 張吳合作耶

張吳合作耶。關於張作霖與吳佩孚是否合作，目前各方正密切關注其動向。

### 岳維鈞尚在靈寶

岳維鈞尚在靈寶。據報，岳維鈞目前仍留在靈寶，其具體情況正由有關方面調查中。

### 胡漢民抵威埠

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### 再電促和平

再電促和平。官方再次發出電報，呼籲各方停止內戰，共同維護國家之和平與穩定。

### 長沙大示威

長沙大示威。據報，長沙市民昨日舉行大規模示威活動，表達對和平之強烈呼籲。

### 李烈回張垣

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### 張李電覆王趙

張李電覆王趙。據報，張作霖與李烈已就王趙二人之來電作出回覆，內容涉及當前局勢之處理。

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官藥所半半藥官  
利取名爲售施品准

標商像肖泉瑞劉



久遊花界... 天下馳名... 靈驗無敵... 輕者一料... 重者二料... 如無效... 退還藥費... 不收藥費

一並毒界無一... 百無症諸... 一號通函... 不歡不... 迎加號... 藥費方... 藥房二... 劉送毒... 瑞電報... 泉南人... 謹啓

憂無保永料一藥服盡此患如

萬國諸商會一九二六年三月十五號第一六六十二次開標

Table with multiple columns of numbers, likely a lottery or prize list.

簡便儲蓄

附獎... 小獎... 經理處... 北京經理瓦臘達

夫人姑娘注意謹防假冒養血安坤膏

感謝大名醫王靜瀾先生善治瘰癧疹咽... 喉男婦肝氣大專家

# 短期預約

集國粹之大成 開藝府之秘鑰

得此兩書... 國學... 藝術... 秘鑰

Table listing books and their prices under the heading '短期預約'.

請認明鍾達思金鍾商標

## 藥奇容艷

斑愈光面... 平肌水... 毛髮水... 面藥水... 皮膚素色... 參茸廣嗣丸... 甯坤回生丸... 清氣化痰丸... 明目還睛丸

婦女調經丸... 威蘭氏秘製九零九藍色淋濁片... 東四瑞華英藥房

津浦鐵路時刻票價簡表

Table with train routes and ticket prices for the Jinpu Railway.

北京前外南新華街十九號天生堂藥室... 疝氣偏墜丸... 化脂丹漏丸... 聾耳復聰丸

續筋骨散... 磨雲復光散... 乾坤普濟膏... 喉男婦肝氣大專家







### 張一鵬亦響應和平

主張和平與武裝

自王士珍等和平主張之電發，出之後，國內軍政界，莫不響應，實行裁兵，國內各方，亦相繼響應。江蘇張一鵬，昨亦發表一電，主張和平，並謂：「和平之實現，非裁兵不可，裁兵之實現，非和平不可，和平與裁兵，實為一體兩面，不可分割。如欲和平，必先裁兵，如欲裁兵，必先和平。」

### 外人談國軍撤兵

此次國軍撤兵之舉，實為和平之第一步，外人對此，多表贊同。...

### 李景林後路空虛

天津駐軍向不足維持治安，李景林之軍隊，有在津南一帶者，有開至北倉楊村一帶者，...

### 各方對慘案之憤慨

（二十二）全國各界婦女聯合會等通電：全國各界婦女，對於此次慘案，無不憤慨，並呼籲各界，一致行動，...

### 地點問題

此間南池子，為前清皇宮，現已改為辦公處，地點問題，極為重要，...

### 吳佩孚拉攏唐繼堯

吳佩孚近來得志於中州，吳佩孚拉攏唐繼堯，以圖擴大勢力，...

### 段欲以鄂省督辦陳嘉謨

當局前因唐繼堯逝世，而吳佩孚則因唐繼堯逝世，而吳佩孚則因唐繼堯逝世，...

### 軍事倥傯中之各路交通

（二十二）京綏鐵路總工會通電：京綏鐵路總工會，對於此次慘案，無不憤慨，...

### 中央大學學生會通電

全國各團體各界，對於此次慘案，無不憤慨，並呼籲各界，一致行動，...

### 津榆車通至古冶

津榆鐵路，自開通以來，交通極為便利，現已通至古冶，...

### 京東一帶難民來京

京東一帶，因戰事影響，難民紛紛來京，現已安置於各收容所，...

### 電車公司請發行債券

北京電車公司，因經費困難，現已發行債券，以資周轉，...

### 北京直隸外交之

北京直隸外交，近來極為複雜，各方均表關注，...

### 警廳取締賣夫規則

警廳為取締賣夫，特訂規則，以資管理，...

### 京師將添設育嬰所

京師政府，為救濟貧苦兒童，現已添設育嬰所，...

### 門致中疏導各路

門致中為疏導各路交通，特訂規則，以資管理，...

### 三友實業社開幕

三友實業社，為救濟失業工人，現已開幕，...

### 國民和平

國民和平，為國家之基，各方均表贊同，...

### 學務局勸學生種痘

學務局為預防疾病，現已勸學生種痘，...

### 外人遊歷內地之

外人遊歷內地，近來極為頻繁，各方均表關注，...

### 警廳頒發考卷

警廳為考核警員，現已頒發考卷，以資考核，...

### 路局人員加薪之

路局人員，因工作繁重，現已加薪，以資鼓勵，...

### 規定

規定各項事項，以資管理，...

### 國民和平

國民和平，為國家之基，各方均表贊同，...

### 學務局勸學生種痘

學務局為預防疾病，現已勸學生種痘，...

### 門致中疏導各路

門致中為疏導各路交通，特訂規則，以資管理，...

### 三友實業社開幕

三友實業社，為救濟失業工人，現已開幕，...

### 國民和平

國民和平，為國家之基，各方均表贊同，...

### 學務局勸學生種痘

學務局為預防疾病，現已勸學生種痘，...

### 傷寒咳嗽

傷寒咳嗽，為常見之症，各方均表關注，...

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### 固腎丸

此丸專治腎虛精冷，陽痿早洩，遺精滑精，腰膝痠軟，頭暈目眩，耳鳴眼花，精神不振，食慾不佳，夜尿頻多，小便清長，婦女宮冷不孕，經期不調，赤白帶下，久不受孕，服此丸無不神效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 半夏麴

此藥專治咳嗽痰多，氣喘胸悶，嘔吐泄瀉，小兒驚風，婦女經閉，產後惡露不盡，服此藥無不神效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 化痔仙丹

此丹專治內外痔瘡，脫肛下血，腫痛難忍，服此丹立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 止咳丸

此丸專治傷風咳嗽，痰多氣促，肺癆吐血，服此丸立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 西藏青果

此果專治喉痛失音，牙齦腫痛，口舌生瘡，服此果立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 第一消毒藥水

此藥水專治一切瘡毒，無名腫毒，疔瘡癰疽，服此藥水立見奇效。每瓶一元，小瓶五角。

### 六七舒肝丸

此丸專治肝氣鬱結，胸脅脹痛，嘔吐酸水，服此丸立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 婦寶還魂丹

此丹專治婦女經閉，產後血暈，服此丹立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 九淋五

此藥專治淋病，尿道炎，服此藥立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 神效除根敗毒丸

此丸專治一切瘡毒，無名腫毒，疔瘡癰疽，服此丸立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 止淋琥珀丸

此丸專治淋病，尿道炎，服此丸立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 燕京印書局大擴張廣告

本局為擴大業務，特設分銷處，歡迎各界垂詢。地址：天津法租界。

### 頭痛粉

此粉專治頭痛，牙痛，服此粉立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 八卦丹

此丹專治小兒驚風，服此丹立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 萬金油

此油專治一切瘡毒，無名腫毒，疔瘡癰疽，服此油立見奇效。每瓶一元，小瓶五角。

### 清熱散

此散專治發熱，口渴，服此散立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 急救喉散

此散專治喉痛，失音，服此散立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 護免散

此散專治感冒，咳嗽，服此散立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 活胃散

此散專治胃痛，消化不良，服此散立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 白樹雞毒膏

此膏專治一切瘡毒，無名腫毒，疔瘡癰疽，服此膏立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 胎種子寶丹

此丹專治婦女不孕，服此丹立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 潤卿氏秘製安

此藥專治一切瘡毒，無名腫毒，疔瘡癰疽，服此藥立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 止嗽立效丸

此丸專治咳嗽，痰多，服此丸立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 腸風便血丸

此丸專治腸風，便血，服此丸立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 偏小腸疝氣丸

此丸專治小腸疝氣，服此丸立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 懷英照相製版印刷工場廣告

本工場承接各種照相，製版，印刷業務，歡迎垂詢。地址：天津法租界。

### 北京信成線氈工廠廣告

本工廠生產各種線氈，品質優良，價格公道，歡迎垂詢。地址：天津法租界。

### 心胃疼痛藥

此藥專治心胃疼痛，服此藥立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 耳底通氣丸

此丸專治耳鳴，耳聾，服此丸立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 耳底通氣丸

此丸專治耳鳴，耳聾，服此丸立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。

### 眼科替目復明

此藥專治眼疾，服此藥立見奇效。每盒一元，小盒五角。



# The People's Tribune

國民新報

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PEKING, SUNDAY, MARCH 28, 1926.

中華民國郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類

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## Wu and Chang Begin Barter About Spoils

Wu Has Eye On Shensi; Chang Calls For Jehol, Chahar And Chihli; Kuominchun Being Crowded Off Map

Hints That Two Conquerors May Not Be Able To Agree; Peace Delegates Ready To Make Appeal On Bended Knees; Leave By Motor

Chung Mei

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is reported to have sent a wire to General Chang Chih-kiang, dated 22nd, in which he puts the choice up to the latter whether it is to be war or peace between Fengtien and the Kuominchun.

According to Marshal Chang, it will be war unless Jehol and Chihli are returned.

See No Hope

Asiatic

According to the report of General Shih Chin-yun and others who went down to Tientsin on Wednesday by motor to discuss peace with the Fengtien leaders, there is no hope for a peaceful settlement. It appears that Chang Tso-lin agrees to allocate the provinces of Kansu, Suiyuan and Shensi to the first Kuominchun; but Wu Pei-fu refuses to give up Shensi which, he claims, is already in the hands of General Wu Hsin-tien. Mukden also demands the Chahar Special Administrative Area in addition to Jehol. Hence, it is stated, the first Kuominchun troops will be forced to fight for existence. The allied armies are continuing their advance in three directions. Fighting will occur around Peking shortly unless the Kuominchun withdraw from the Metropolis voluntarily.

Kuominchun Prepare

Regarding the rejection of the peace proposals by Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, there was a special conference of the leaders of the Kuominchun at the headquarters of General Lu Chung-lin Friday. After a brief discussion of the Chinese situation, it was decided to resume hostilities unless the anti-Kuominchun elements also cease their operations against Peking as well as the Chingchao district. General Lu declares to the press that in case of civil war around the Metropolis, the responsibility entirely rests with Chang and Wu since they have ignored the peace proposals of General Wang Shih-tsen.

Must Consult

Kuo Wen

The "Yi Shih Pao" is responsible for the report that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has replied to the peace appeal of General Wang Shih-tsen saying that so far as he is concerned he will reject proposed peace negotiations with the Kuominchun outright, but in deference to the views of the eldest leader of the Peiyang Party, he will discuss the matter with Marshal Chang Tso-lin and General Yen Hsi-shan at once and report the results to General Wang in a few days.

The paper says that the (Continued on page 2)

## THE CANTON DIPLOMATIC DELEGATION ISSUES DENIAL OF RUMOURS ABOUT CANTON

The Canton Diplomatic Delegation has issued the following statement:—

There is no truth in the recent reports circulated by Reuters and other channels of Imperialist mendacity regarding the arrest of Russian advisors by General Chiang Kai-shek or their deportation by the Canton Government. The only fragment of fact in these British inspired lies is the departure on the 24th inst. from Whampoa of the Russian steamer "Lenin" with the Soviet Trade Delegation that was visiting Canton with a view to fostering and developing trade relations between Soviet Russia and Canton. British Imperialism naturally envisages such an economic orientation as detrimental to the system which has hitherto enabled Hongkong to bleed and batten on the body of the Cantonese People.

## Another Victim Of Massacre Is Dead

Min Ta Student Wounded In March 18th Shooting Dies In P. U. M. C.; Protests From Other Cities Still Pour in

Chung Mei

A student of the Min Ta University is reported to have died Friday night in the P. U. M. C. from wounds received in front of the Cabinet Office. The student body of that University are planning a memorial service for the victim.

It is reported that the strike of the Tsing Hua College students against the incident is to be prolonged another week.

The Peking Academy students are reported to be planning the erection of a suitable monument for the victims, which will be at the same time an inspiration to future students.

Arrange For Funeral

Provisions for the burial at Yuan Min Yuan of the students killed on March 18th was made at a meeting yesterday under the auspices of the Rehabilitation Committee in the Auditorium of the Min Kuo University. Over forty organizations were represented, and also representatives of the families of the dead. A committee was appointed to take charge of the funeral arrangements.

Telegrams of protest are coming to the Peking Students' Union daily. Yesterday three were received, one from the Hunan Students' Union, one from the Chungking Students' Union and one from the Students' Committee of the Nankai Middle School in Tientsin. All three organizations protested against the shooting and pledged their support to the students of Peking. Condolences were given to the wounded and the families of the dead.

In Hunan a mass meeting has been called to arrange for a strike in all the schools. A pledge has been given not to stop the agitation until Tuan Chi-jui is overthrown and the unequal treaties abolished.

Japan Diet Adjourns

Reuter

Tokyo, March 26. — The Diet has adjourned sine die.

A reorganization of the Cabinet is expected soon.

## Not Tool Of Italy; S. A. Must Have Seat, Says Brazil

Will Veto All Nations Till South America Is Given Place, Is Threat; Germany Resents Chamberlain's Attitude

Asiatic

Berlin, Mar. 26. — Brazil's Foreign Minister in answering the declaration made in the British House of Commons which claimed that Brazil was influenced by Italy, when it vetoed German League membership, declared this to be untrue.

"Brazil will uphold her veto and let no other nation into the League until a South American country gets a permanent council seat", he stated, "Brazil is not only defending her own rights, but also those of other South American republics."

Germany Surprised

In a semi-official statement issued through the "Wolf's" bureau, Germany expresses surprise at Sir A. Chamberlain for giving undue weight to Brazil's obstructive action at the League session instead of a complete discussion of all facts.

Germany had been assured of full support in her application for membership, it is stated, and a permanent seat on the League Council.

It is also asserted that since England had insisted on the Locarno treaties becoming active only when Germany had joined the League, it was obligatory on England to assist Germany in the event of obstacles and to see to their removal before the convening of a special League session.

Publish Brazil Letter

Referring to Sir A. Chamberlain's statement that the Germans knew before starting out for Geneva that Brazil would veto their entrance into the League, the German government officially publishes a Brazilian letter received at the time. The document contains nothing which would indicate that Brazil intended to veto Germany's nomination or to register her demand for a permanent council seat.

Berlin nationalist papers point out that Brazil had actually included certain carefully hidden reservations in the letter which morally allowed her to act as she did, but whose meaning could not be anticipated.

## Borah Insists On Blockade Losses

"Should And Would Be Paid" Says Senator After Confab With Kellogg

Reuter

Washington, March 25. — With regard to the claims of American citizens against the British Government for losses and damage to property through operation of the British blockade during the War, Senator Borah, after conferring with the Secretary of State, Mr. Kellogg, declared that some claims of Americans against Britain and France arising from the seizure of goods during the War while America was neutral should and would be paid.

## FRENCH BUDGET IS READY FOR SENATE

Reuter

Paris, March 25. — The Chamber today adopted by 415 votes to 128 the revenue section of the Budget. The expenditure side was voted at the Autumn session. The entire 1925 Budget is now ready to go to the Senate.

## PREDICT FALL OF BRIAND CABINET

Asiatic

Berlin, Mar. 26. — The Paris Press says, the Briand cabinet will probably be forced to resign next week. M. Herriot and M. de Monzie are mentioned as probable successors to Briand.

## RIGHT TO WORK OUT OWN DESTINY IS AIM OF EAST, SAYS PHILIPPINE LEADER

By Miles W. Vaughn  
United Press Staff Correspondent.

Manila, March 4. — Manuel Quezon, president of the Filipino Senate and acknowledged leader of the cause for immediate independence, will go to the United States this summer, probably in August, to present to the American people a constructive plan for immediate cessation of American rule, he told the United Press in an interview.

The plan will represent the constructive thought of leading Filipino statesmen and intellectuals of all political parties. Quezon and his party will be

prepared to spend a year in America to obtain its adoption. It will be the strongest effort yet made to obtain immediate and unconditional independence.

Preliminary work for drafting the proposal has been started under general supervision of the newly created Supreme National Council, a voluntary body described by Quezon as a sort of "National League" and representing the membership of the two great Filipino political parties, the Democrats and the

(Continued on page 3)

## BATTLE LINE CLOSING AROUND PEKING; FIGHTING AT LANGFANG; TUNGCHOW GUNS HEARD IN CITY

### TRAINS STOPPED; PEACE DELEGATES TAKE MOTOR CARS

Chung Mei

The peace delegation from Marshal Wang Shih-tsen which attempted to leave for Tientsin by special train Friday, was expected to leave by motor yesterday afternoon.

It is said that of this delegation, Shan Tou will go to Mukden to consult Marshal Chang. Ni Wen-kan will talk with Li Ching-lin and Shih Ching-yuen will visit Nanking to talk with Tapan Sun Chuan-fang, to Kiangsi for a conference with Fang Peng-jen and then to Hankow to report to Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

### Japan Press Asks Diet Reforms

Recent Disturbances And Political Scandals Show Errors Of Ways, Say Papers

Toku

Tokyo, March 26. — Commenting on the works of the Diet which adjourned today, the papers in the capital, among other things, declare that there is urgent need of reform in order to promote the parliamentary government in view of the recent Diet disturbances and of successive political scandals which had been revealed in the past few weeks.

### Taku Negotiations May Occur Here

Japanese Minister Expresses Desire That Matter Be Settled Here Rather Than In Tientsin

Kuo Wen

Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister in Peking, called on General Lu Chung-lin on the 23rd instant in connection with the Taku incident and expressed the desire that the negotiations be conducted in Peking instead of Tientsin as previously arranged. The following day Colonel Tsuda, the Naval Attaché of the Japanese Legation, also saw General Lu at his headquarters and informally discussed the affair. It is understood that the Kuominchun are willing to settle the case locally and that preparations in this connection have been made.

### VLADIVOSTOK GREET MR. HU HAN-MIN

Reuter

Mr. Hu Han-min, who has been on a visit to Moscow, arrived in Vladivostok on the 25th instant. He was met at the railway station by representatives of various organizations. A guard of honour was supplied by the local authorities.

After inspecting the guard Mr. Hu made an address in which he paid high tribute to the Red army. Later in the day he attended a welcome entertainment at which he made a speech congratulating the Soviet on the success of the Bolshevik regime.

## Kuominchun Will Try To Hold Only Metropolitan Area, Says Report; Prepare Double Circle Of Defence; Firing Already Within Earshot

Shansi Troops In Paotingfu; Combined Allied Forces Occupy Anting; Chang Tsung-chang Reported Back At Tsinan With Shantung Troops; Li Advances From Tientsin

Chung Mei

A clash between the Kuominchun and Li Ching-lin's troops is reported to have taken place at Langfang at six o'clock Friday evening when a force of two thousand soldiers under Li Tsi-chun were repulsed by the Kuominchun under Commander Shih Yu-san.

According to Chinese reports, the Kuominchun has been withdrawn completely to the north of Langfang. The 10th Division is said to be around Huangtsun Station which is the main line of defence for Peking. The Langfang garrison is not believed to be very large.

Fengtien cavalry is reported to have reached Yangtsun on Thursday and to be moving up the railway. On the east the enemy cavalry is reported to be at Sanhsien outside Tungchow.

Hear Firing

The Kuominchun is said to be entrenched along the Grand Canal outside Tungchow and it is even reported that the firing of guns was audible Friday night.

According to unofficial re-

### Discuss Peace, War And Funds At Cabinet Session

Mediators Have Sent Another Telegram But Peace Movement At Standstill; Funds Tight

Kuo Wen

The military situation, the peace movement and the loan scheme were brought up for discussion at yesterday's morning's regular meeting of the Cabinet, which was attended by all the ministers, including Mr. Hu Wei-teh, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kung Hsin-chang, Minister of Communications, said that his ministry had received a report from the Railway Station at Huangtsun saying that several members of the staff were killed by stray bullets in the fighting Friday. The report mentioned no further details.

Concerning the peace movement, the Premier said that the mediators had issued another circular telegram appealing to the rival military leaders to cease hostilities and settle down to a peace conference. He further said that the three peace envoys were unable to get to Tientsin owing to the suspension of the train service and that the peace movement was at a standstill.

Finance Minister Ho Teh-lin (Continued on page 4)

ports, the Kuominchun has its 1st Division at Nan Yuan, the 11th inside Peking, the 9th at Tungchow, the 15th at Huangtsun and 3rd at Shun Yi and Mi Yuan. Other units drawn from the old front are scattered between Peking and Nankou, holding the important passes.

Other reports indicate that the Kuominchun will attempt to hold nothing but the Metropolitan Area, for which purpose two rings of troops will be thrown around. The first line will run from Shun Yi, Chang Chia Wan, Li Hsien Chen, Tsai Yu Chen, Han Koh Chuang, An Ting to Ma Tao Chen. The inner defence line will go from Tungchow, Ma Chu Chiao, Tsing Yuen Tien, Huang Tsun, Liang Hsien and Tou Tien.

Dispirited Troops

Reuter

Considerable bodies of Kuominchun troops continue to arrive along the Peking-Hankow line. Many of these men are without rifles and they all appear tired and dispirited. Some of these units are being sent on foot towards Nankou Pass. Tremendous congestion exists along the Kalgan line as well as at various stations in the vicinity of Peking.

Shansi Troops In Paoting

Asiatic

According to information from communication circles, Paotingfu has been occupied by the Shansi army and Wu Pei-fu's troops who are now advancing towards Kaopaitien and Changsintien on the Ching-Han Railway while the combined Shantung-Chihli-Fengtien army occupied Anting yesterday on the Ching-Feng Line. A fierce battle will be fought around Peking shortly unless the Kuominchun voluntarily evacuate the territory of the Metropolis.

Tupan Chang in Tsinan

Chung Mei

Tupan Chang Tsung-chang is reported to have gone back to Tsinan on the 25th, withdrawing into Shantung a large portion of his troops.

In Tientsin, according to Chinese reports, there are very few of Li Ching-lin's troops, since he has his army scattered to the south of the city and at Yangtsun and Peitsang.

Wu Reassured

Nippon Denpo

Hankow, Mar. 25. — General Fang Pen-jen of Kiangsi issued a circular telegram yesterday, emphasizing that his latest actions were aiming at the preservation of his province and the ensuring of the safety of the people, and further that he had no particular intention whatsoever against Wu Pei-fu.



# The People's Tribune

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Sunday, March 28, 1926.

## WESTERN LAWS KILL THE CENTURY-OLD HERITAGE OF THE ORIENT, SAYS MR. HIOKI

Reuter

"Occidental jurisprudence which has modern industrialism for its background, tends to destroy mercifully the century-old social, moral, and religious heritage of the Orient, and to inject into the nation egoism, self assertion, greed and the contentious spirit," said Mr. Eki Hioki, Friday evening, in the course of an address before the Chinese Social and Political Science Association. Mr. Hioki gave a general survey of the judicial system of Japan and discussed the problems that face the Extraterritoriality Commission.

"It is a very difficult task to transplant Occidental ideas of jurisprudence to the East and thereby regulate the Oriental life of the people," he said. Such an attempt is bound to produce many unhappy consequences. Japan during the past 50 years has had bitter experiences owing to the conflict between the old traditions and new laws. After fifty years' experience, having become accustomed to the new laws and having gained in intelligent understanding of the judicial system, the people of Japan are able to adjust themselves. It may be said that nowadays in Japan the harmony between law and life is being attained in a quite satisfactory degree."

### The Changes

Mr. Hioki described briefly the present-day organization and work of the Japanese Department of Justice. He pointed out that the great progress made recently in judicial science had introduced extraordinary changes in the administration of law. For instance, in civil trials in former times the judge was accustomed to regard the letter of the law as something absolute and in the effort to observe it as precisely as possible his decisions were sometimes out of harmony with social conditions. Nowadays an effort is being made to place more emphasis upon the spirit of the law and to bring about harmony between law and life.

As to criminal cases, "a punishment for each crime" used to be the rule, but the new idea that punishment is not for the sake of retaliation but for the purpose of reformation having gained ground, there is a tendency to permit certain offenders to escape the shame and hardship of imprisonment.

The Japanese criminal code has early recognised the system of suspension of sentence, which allows the convict a certain period of reflection before commencing to serve his term. The new code of criminal procedure provides that, according to the

age and character of the offender, and the circumstances under which the offence was committed, or the behaviour of the offender after the crime, the Procurator at his own discretion can dispense with the necessary procedure of prosecution and allow the offender to make good in an honourable way. As a result of this system, Mr. Hioki declared, the number of prison inmates in Japan has decreased considerably.

### Strange Correlation

Dealing with the increase of civil cases in Japan, Mr. Hioki remarked that the general tendency is that they decrease in years of economic prosperity and increase in years of depression, while the reverse was true with criminal cases. This phenomenon was attributed by Mr. Hioki to the fact that years of prosperity produce more convictions for gambling, there being obviously more loose cash to be squandered. He explained in this connection that various gambling games, popular as social pastimes in other countries, are strictly forbidden in Japan where not even the most trifling card party is tolerated by the police.

Mr. Hioki completed his survey with a general description of the penal institutions of Japan, emphasising that the Department of Justice is acting upon the theory that punishment is not aimed to inflict pain or hardship on the prisoners, but to protect their health, elevate their morals, give industrial training and to return them to society as good citizens.

### The Incentives

It is an undeniable fact, according to Mr. Hioki, that the nation's aspiration to get rid of extraterritoriality supplied a powerful incentive to the rapid development of the modern judicial system in Japan, but the real motive for its inauguration and completion is to be found in the people's innate love of justice and their desire to ensure a fair administration of the law.

Following the restoration of 1867, achieved by the blood of many patriots, the first aim of the new Japanese Government, with the evils of the old feudal regime still fresh in memory, was to establish a modern judicial system, defining clearly the rights and duties of citizens. The judicial authorities of the new administration quickly realised the need of replacing the old regime by a modern system in order to ensure the independence of the judiciary and also to obtain the confidence of the people in regard to the law. In August, 1872, there were established for the first time

## Peking Bids For Favor Of Hupeh Appointee Of Wu

Send Compliments To Illegal Tupan Chen Chia-mo; In Line With Peace Move

Chung Mei

Recognition of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's appointee as Tupan of Hupeh, is reported to be aimed at by the Peking government which has sent its compliments to Tupan Chen Chia-mo through a Hupeh provincial in Peking. Upon the death of Hsiao Yao-nan, Marshal Wu appointed Chen as Tupan and the government at the same time named a tupan and civil governor, neither of whom would accept the appointment, but rather sided with Wu Pei-fu.

Since Tupan Chen is already in office, it would appear that Peking is willing to recognize the fait accompli if peace can be made with him and his Yamen.

In this connection it is also interesting to note that the foreign consuls in Hankow, who though accredited to the central government, found it necessary to deal with Tupan Chen, a Wu Pei-fu appointee depriving the formally mandated tupan from office.

## Turkey And Russia United In Fight On Imperialism

Friendly Relations And Common Aim Cement Bond, Says Turkish Ambassador In Moscow

Tass

Moscow, March 25.—"The friendly relations between Turkey and the U.S.S.R. have never, ceased to be sincere from the first day of the revolution and are becoming closer every day," said Letyai Bey, the Turkish Ambassador to Moscow, to a Tass representative on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Turkish-Soviet Treaty in March, 1921.

"The Moscow Treaty officially formulated this friendship, but it arose and is fostered by the vital interests of both Republics," he continued.

The Turkish Ambassador laid emphasis on the solidarity of the two countries in their struggle against the predatory policy of the imperialists, and concluded, "The friendship between Turkey and Soviet Russia is supported by the most authoritative persons in Turkey and those do not lose any opportunity to urge the further development of this friendship as the principal line of Turkish policy."

law courts of three instances and four grades, with procurators and lawyers. There have been since many modifications and changes, but the foundation first laid still remains.

Therefore, Mr. Hioki pointed out, it may be said that the history of the modern judicial system in Japan dates back to 1872—55 years ago.

Dr. Hioki's audience included such distinguished jurists as Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Sir Skinner Turner and M. Georges Padoux and at the close of his address, which was warmly applauded, he was plied with questions upon various points. Afterwards, at the instance of Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, he was given a hearty vote of thanks.

Earlier in the evening Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau entertained at a Chinese dinner in the Western Returned Students' Club a distinguished party which included Dr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister (Mr. Yoshizawa), Sir Skinner Turner, Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, Mr. Funatsu, M. Angelino, Mr. David Fraser, Mr. R. Sawada, Judge Wenfu Yiko Hu and others.

## OFFER MONKS A QUARTER MILLION FOR FAMOUS BIBLE

Asiatic

Berlin, March 26.—One quarter of a million dollars were offered to Benedictine monks of the Lavant valley monastery "Saint Paul" in Austria for a rare copy of a Gutenberg bible. The offer comes from an American art collector.

## Hu Wei-teh, New Foreign Minister, Held Many Posts

Served Both Abroad And In Peking; In France During War; At Peace Conference; Judge In Hague Court

Chung Mei

Assuming office as Minister for Foreign Affairs yesterday morning at ten o'clock, Hu Wei-teh, in a short speech to the staff, said that he had merely consented to look after China's foreign affairs during this difficult period and did not contemplate any changes in the Ministry.

Minister Hu has had a long and distinguished career both in China and in foreign countries. Born at Shanghai in 1863, he obtained the Chun Jen degree under the classical system of education in 1888.

He began his diplomatic career in 1889, when he was appointed Attaché to the Chinese Legation in London, where he remained for three years. He was made Secretary of the Chinese Legation in Washington in 1893. In 1897 he was transferred from Washington to St. Petersburg where he served first as Secretary of Legation, later as Charge d'Affaires and finally in 1902 as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary.

### Many Posts

He served at this post until 1907 when he returned to China and accepted an appointment as councillor, in the Waiwu Pu, as the Foreign Office was then called. In the following year (1908) he was appointed Minister to Japan. He returned to China when he was appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1910. In 1911 he was promoted Minister for Foreign Affairs and continued as the first Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic and Director-General of Customs Administration.

In 1913 he was appointed Minister to France and remained at that important post during the critical years of the World War. At the conclusion of the Peace Conference after the War he returned to China and shortly afterwards was again appointed Minister to Japan, he returned to China in 1922 and has been High Adviser on foreign affairs to the President, and lately to the Chief Executive.

Minister Hu served, while abroad, as China's Second Delegate to the first Peace Conference at the Hague and was for many years on the panel of judges for the Hague Court of International Arbitration.

A man of ripe experience and pleasant manners and conversant with both English and French, he is known to have declined the Foreign Portfolio more than once under more attractive circumstances. That he has undertaken the heavy responsibility at this juncture, it is said by friends close to him, is due largely to the fact that being one of the promoters of the Peace Movement with Marshal Wang Shih-chen and others, he is anxious to see China's foreign relations maintained unimpaired.

Close observers of Chinese politics say that he is just the right man for the post as he is known to be without party affiliations owing to his long residence abroad.

## U. S. Earthquake Relief Used For Japan Hospitals

One For Tokyo And One For Yokohama; Expected To Cement Friendship

United Press

Tokyo, March 8.—With approval formally granted by the Home Minister, plans are well under way for erection of two hospitals, one in Tokyo and one in Yokohama, with the balance still in hand of the earthquake relief money sent from America in the fall of 1923.

Each hospital will be named "Doai Memorial Hospital", the first word meaning "Love to All", and they will be dedicated to the cause of American-Japanese friendship to stand as reminders to Japanese of the unparalleled generosity shown to Japanese by Americans in a period of national calamity.

The Tokyo hospital will be erected in the poorer quarter of the city, where loss of life was heaviest in the great earthquake. Each hospital will be of three-story reinforced concrete, costing 3,000,000 yen.

## WU AND CHANG BEGIN BARTER ABOUT SPOILS

(Continued from page 1)

telegram was addressed to General Wang Shih-tsen alone, although the signatories of the peace appeal include Mr. Chao Erh-shun, Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling and others, and that the fact that it was not given publicity as soon as it was received by General Wang was due to the latter's reluctance to take the Chinese press into his confidence.

### Division Of Spoils

Kuo Wen

According to well-informed political circles, the success of the present peace movement depends solely upon whether the Chihli party under Marshal Wu Pei-fu can co-operate with the Mukden faction or not. It is understood that ex-Premier Chin Yun-peng and several prominent figures closely connected with two parties are endeavouring to harmonize and reconcile the differences. And it is anticipated that if General Chin's efforts and plans are successful he will be nominated to form a new Government in Peking to undertake the work of rehabilitation.

The problem on which hinges the fate of the peace-movement is the division of spoils and allocation of the spheres of influence. Though the Kuominchun has declared its determination to hold the metropolitan area at whatever cost, this is considered by political circles as only reserve ground for future concession, in the negotiation. However, the question of the accommodation of the large group of victorious generals is difficult to settle. The two marshals in Mukden and Hankow are now exchanging views by telegraphic and through their representatives.

Another important meeting was held by the peace-makers yesterday under the auspices of General Wang Shih-tsen, when the selection of the representatives to Tientsin, Mukden and Hankow was made.

General Wang asked the delegates, prior to their departure, to use every endeavour to persuade Generals Li Ching-lin and Chang Tsung-chang to abstain from pressing hard on Peking in consideration of the welfare of the people and country. In conclusion, the old General declared: "Go and tell both General Li and Chang that I and Mr. Chao Erh-shun will come down to Tientsin and kneel before them to beg their mercy for the people, if they continue to ignore the peace

## NOT FORCE, CONCILIATION DEMANDED IN DEALING WITH CHINA, SAYS PAPER

Manchester Guardian

London.—Henry James took as the subject of one of his novels the conflict between a masterful woman in the feminist movement and a masterful man very much outside it for the allegiance of a young girl who had emotions and tenderness without any will of her own.

It is the temptation of Europeans to look upon Oriental peoples in this light and to regard their politics exclusively as the theatre of a struggle between the stronger nations of the West.

They come to exaggerate the considerable element of truth in this view until the Eastern people shrinks into a kind of lay figure. Mr. Putnam Weale, though he writes, of course, with great knowledge, tends in parts of his new book, "Why China Sees Red" (Macmillan), to encourage this fallacy. Some of his chapters give the impression, that China's destiny depends entirely on the issue of the struggles that he describes between the ambitions of her neighbours.

### Wrong Analysis

He analyses the aims of Japan, of the Bolsheviks, and of the United States. He sets out in contrast the conservative outlook of Great Britain, resting on a tradition of quiet common sense, and he argues as if China will be pulled this way or that without making any contribution of her own to the final result.

Other parts of his book correct this impression, but it is strong enough in certain of his pages to make him adopt the kind of view that Palmerston would have taken and to talk as if what was wanted is a definite display of force.

So far is he carried by this idea that he discusses half seriously proposals that are put out of court by the establishment of the League of Nations and the ideas connected with it as well as by considerations of simple prudence.

He uses phrases that would have had little attraction for Palmerston, talking of "patience and conciliation."

His reading of recent history is that Great Britain has been paying in the last year or two for the mistakes of the past and for illusions in the Chinese mind due to those mistakes and to the opportunities that they gave to hostile intriguers. Britain is the leading representative of the commercial spirit of the nineteenth century, with its good and its bad traditions, and it was not a difficult task for propagandists to make use of this historical fact in order to concentrate against us the anti-foreign feeling in which the new nationalist spirit found expression.

Mistakes of judgment and of temper on our part helped to strengthen this tendency. Mr. Putnam Weale's book shows, for example, how it happened that the deplorable incidents at Shanghai last May had so widespread an effect on a population in which violence unhappily has not been unfamiliar in the last few years.

"The anti-Kuominchun leaders are invited to send delegates to verify the sincerity of the Kuominchun for peace in Peking."

### 4th Kuominchun Converted

Chung Mei

The 4th Kuominchun has been converted into the "Righteous Army" according to a telegram from General Wei Yi-shan, which refers to the transgression of law, foreign insults and banditry, which has raged since the establishment of the Republic.

### Conciliation?

But this tendency, if Sir Austen Chamberlain is right, is now being steadily counteracted by our efforts at conciliation. It has become plain to Chinese nationalist sentiment that we are not the only culprits. Recent events have drawn their attention to their grievances against other neighbours.

In this connection Mr. Putnam Weale points out that our interests in China are commercial, whereas those of Russia are political and territorial. It was easy, therefore, for Bolshevik propagandists to dwell on the outrage offered to Chinese sentiment by the arrangements in the treaty ports and the privileges claimed and exercised by foreign traders. Today the strain put upon Chinese national sentiment by Russia's designs in the north is not less evident.

Meanwhile we have shown that we are anxious to soften the hardships of the system under which commerce has been conducted for the last eighty years and to make its anomalous features as little wounding as possible to Chinese pride.

The trouble, of course, is that these reforms should have come much earlier. To-day their accomplishment is made infinitely difficult by China's domestic conditions. Take, for example the question of extra-territoriality. Japan got rid of that system by improving and organising her own courts, so that foreigners took little risk when they abandoned their special privileges.

### Bad Advice

If China were not in a state of civil war some compromise could be arranged under which the reform of the system would be gradual and accompanied by guarantees and securities of different kinds. So with the reform of the tariff system.

Problems that are certainly manageable when you are dealing with a single Government, however difficult they may be in themselves, become intractable when there is not one Government but several and the State with which you wish to regulate your dealings is the prey of half a dozen military rivals.

Some advisers, seeing how important it is to the rest of the world as well as to China that this military struggle should be brought to a decision, have urged that we ought to take sides in it and secure success for one of the rivals.

Sir A. Chamberlain's advisers are too wise to fall into that mistake. We are paying now for the failure in the past to allow for imagination and memory as political forces in the East. What sort of future should we earn for ourselves in China if we enabled it to be said that China's ruler, whoever he might be, owed his position to our intervention?

It is supremely important that this civil war should be composed now rather than ten or twenty years hence, but our own part is to give whatever help can be given to China by a policy of conciliation, patience, vigilance, and tact.

It may be that that policy could be applied more effectively by sending out to China some diplomatist of exceptional standing, a step for which Sir A. Chamberlain is not at present prepared. But we welcome his statement as showing that he realises that it would be a gross mistake when you are suffering from too much Palmerston in the past to try a little Palmerston in the present.



## LINCOLN, WORLD-MAN

**Emancipator Had World-vision  
For Humanity; An Apostle  
Of The Common People**

C. S. Monitor

The processes of cataloguing human virtues, human shortcomings, and human achievements, which by common consent have been left to be worked out and exemplified by the historians, are either easy or difficult of accomplishment, according to the individual characteristics of the subject treated.

Since the days preceding the crisis which plunged the United States into civil warfare, contemporaneous writers of succeeding periods have endeavored to assign to Abraham Lincoln his proper niche in history. It is doubtful if this task has yet been satisfactorily accomplished.

As it is said that there are forces so great that they are exerted without the knowledge of those whom they direct and influence, just as there are sounds to which the auditory organs are not attuned, and lights and shades which human vision does not comprehend, so it may be that there are depths of reflected wisdom which human consciousness is slow in fathoming, and heights to which it sometimes fails to reach.

### Still Unfathomed

Those of every generation and of every civilization are inclined to appraise their heroes, their saints, and their philosophers by their own standards, be they broad or petty, simple or complex. Too often the effort is to discover in the record left by those who have been acclaimed great or wise those attributes which one most admires, or which he may hope to possess or reflect. One who fails, thus searching, to find that which he believes confirms or justifies his own hypotheses, his own convictions, or his own prejudices, writes his own label and provides for the subject of his study his own private niche in his own private hall of fame.

### RIGHT TO WORK OUT OWN DISTINY IS AIM OF EAST

(Continued from page 1)

Nationalists. The final draft will be presented to the legislature for approval before Quezon's departure, and if approved will be submitted to the American people.

### Approaching Crisis

"The situation in the Philippines is drifting rapidly towards a crisis," Quezon said. "It would seem unlikely the present conditions can continue for more than two or three years longer. There can be no satisfactory progress until our political status is settled, and the only settlement we can accept is complete independence."

During the last year, Quezon said, the temper of the Filipino people has undergone a decided change. Optimism about eventual independence has given way to pessimism. A feeling has developed, partly because of the movement to make the Philippines a source for the rubber supply of the United States, that the American people may be induced to retain the Islands indefinitely because of their need of a source of supply for tropic products, and a source which will be very definitely under their control—a part of their own territory.

### Capitalist Stakes

Explaining his thought, Quezon continued: "It is evident that the moneyed interests in the United States have always been against independence for their own selfish purposes, and they

Can it be, despite this conscientious effort to classify Lincoln, that he stands at this late day an undiscovered and unfathomed factor in the civilization of which he was the product? He has emerged, it is true, from the shadows which obscured him even in the days of his political greatness, into the revealing light which some realization of his mission and his character has cast about him.

But he was not a man of the age in which he lived, or of this age, simply. It has been said of him, and truthfully, that he is a man of the ages. And so it may be that he has not yet been discovered. Until he shall be, unquestionably, he cannot be accorded his proper place in history.

The words he uttered on the field of Gettysburg were not spoken to be heard alone by those who stood there in awed silence. His proclamation emancipating the Negro slaves was not meant as a message of hope only for the downtrodden whose shackles were thus broken.

### "New Birth"

There was, both in the brief Gettysburg speech and in the abolition of human slavery, that which gives promise of a "new birth" to all the people of the earth. There was also a pledge dedicating every lover of human liberty to the cause which he espoused and the standard which he set up. Those who do not find in these things which accord with their own concepts of loyalty, of brotherhood, or of Christian fortitude, have not found Lincoln. To them the pedestal upon which he stands is hewn from marble or granite, and the real Lincoln remains hidden from view. His place in history will be disclosed when humanity has progressed to the point where Lincoln is understood.

now have taken advantage of the abnormally high price of rubber in an endeavor to secure the aid of the millions of motor-car owners in the United States who are complaining because of the high cost of tires. Scores of manufacturers and their publicists are telling the American people they must retain the Islands so America will have her own rubber plantations."

Quezon was most optimistic about the new Supreme Council. This body, he said, is purely voluntary and extra-legal and was brought into being to unify popular sentiment and furnish an organ for expression for all classes on the independence issue. It amounts to a coalition of the two political parties represented in the Filipino legislature, whereby each agrees that the future political status of the Islands, neither will do anything to embarrass the other, while through the Council both will work in unison.

Quezon said he had not changed in one iota his belief that the only solution of the question of the Philippines is complete and unqualified independence.

"Personally I would be willing to advocate that we repay the United States the twenty million dollars which it paid to Spain, though this amount was not paid in consideration of the purchase of the Philippines," he said. "We are willing to assume all the financial obligations which justly may be imposed upon us."

## Kansu Governor Protests Belgian Land Concessions

**Hsueh Tu-pi Considers Concession Made in 1900 A  
Indemnity An Infringement  
Of China's Sovereignty**

Asiatic

Mr. Hsueh Tu-pi, former administrator of Peking and now Civil Governor of Kansu, has sent in an interesting memorial to the government concerning the restitution of the concession which was granted to Belgians in 1900 in Kansu province.

According to Mr. Hsueh, owing to the killing of Belgian priests by the natives during the Boxer troubles in 1900, the Chinese authorities, on account of the lack of funds for the payment of indemnity, granted large tracts of arable lands in the Pinglao Hsien to the Catholic Church. The Belgians were allowed to develop the ground.

During the course of the last twenty-five years, the Belgians have established many missions, schools and agricultural enterprises in the concession and it is now estimated that they have successfully cultivated thirty thousand mow of farming lands whose products are sold throughout the circuit of Ninghsia.

There are about seventy thousand Chinese peasants who are entirely controlled by the Belgians, including administrative and judicial cases so that the concession is practically administered in the manner of the various foreign concessions in treaty ports.

As Pinglao Hsien lies in the interior of Kansu, Mr. Hsueh regards the existence of the concession contrary to the sovereign right of China. Hence, he has instructed the Ninghsia Taotai to discuss the matter with the Belgians about the restitution of the lands by purchase.

### TURCO-TARTARS TO USE LATIN ALPHABET

Tass

Moscow, March 25.—The Turcological Congress held at Baku has agreed to adopt the Latin alphabet for the Turcoman written language. Commenting on this, Prof. Chaban Zade of the Azerbaidjan University said that it was remarkable that the new Latin alphabet has been accepted by all the Turco-Tartar peoples. By adopting the Latin alphabet the Turcoman peoples have entered the family of cultured peoples, and, with this new instrument, they may help to break down the barriers which still separate the toilers of the East and West.

### POLAND IN GRIP OF SLEEPING SICKNESS

Asiatic

Berlin, Mar. 26.—Five thousand cases of sleeping sickness are being treated in Poland at present but no cure has been found.

### Race Consciousness

"A sense of race consciousness is spreading throughout the East. We see it in China, India, Morocco and Damascus. The submerged peoples are in ferment. They demand a greater share in the wealth they produce, the opportunity for education and decent living, and the right to work out their own destiny."

"The people of the East, to use an American slang expression, 'are getting next to themselves.' Independence movements will not be confined to the Philippines. There are some 38,000,000 people in Java alone. There are hundreds of millions in India. And these people are struggling up. They will constitute an increasingly difficult problem for their Dutch and British overlords."

## WALL STREET PANIC; 2,300,000 SHARES CHANGING HANDS

Asiatic

Berlin, March 26.—Wall Street was again the scene of a panic, when electric, steel and other shares suddenly dropped. Over 2,300,000 shares are changing hands. The lack of orders in the automobile industry and the drop of the French franc are mentioned as causes.

## GOVERNORS INSIST ON PEACE FROM CHANG

Nippon Dempo

Mukden, Mar. 25.—Governors of Changli, Luanchow, Linyu, Funing and a few other Prefectures have lately wired a joint telegram to Chang Tso-lin, saying in effect that peace be promptly concluded between him and the Kuominchun. The people of these prefectures have been victims to wars and disturbances for many years in the past, and they must be given some repose. The outbreak of another war between him and the Kuominchun will further increase their sufferings, and in consideration of their misfortune, which is already extreme, the warlord is exhorted to lay down his arms.

## LENINGRAD OPENS WORKERS UNIVERSITIES

Tass

Moscow, March 25.—The education authorities in Leningrad have decided to open three People's Universities, each to accommodate 500 students. The latter will be selected from among workers at the bench who have completed a course of evening school for adults. The universities will have a special department for completing the training of responsible workers and factory managers in Leningrad who have risen to their positions from the workshop.

## ESTABLISH TELEGRAPH WITH GOLD FIELDS

Tass

Moscow, March 25.—It is reported from Irkutsk that telegraph communication with the recently discovered gold fields in the remote Aldan district has been established. The new telegraph line stretches from Sangiyachtat to Nezametni, a distance of 400 kilometres. The line was put up at the cost of 200,000 rubles and the work was carried out in the depth of winter amidst exceptional difficulties.

## American Horses Place 1st and 3rd In Steeplechase

**U.S. Tourists Make Big Winnings At Aintree Race; Difficult Worse With Many Obstacles**

United Press

Liverpool, March 26.—Jack Horner, owned by C. Schwartz, an American, today won the Grand National Steeplechase on the Aintree course and brought his owner a purse of 9,900 sovereigns.

W. H. Dixon's Olneybridge was second, while Bright's Boy, owned by the American polo player S. Sanford, was third.

Thirty horses ran in today's contest, which is known as "the most exciting race in the world" and which includes nineteen heart-breaking obstacles—eighteen of which have to be taken twice—over a four and one-half mile course.

Victory by an American mount, with another American placing, brought a great deal of money into the pockets of thousands of American tourists who "had something down". Wagering is believed to have broken all records.

### Race Hazards

The race was most severe, with brooks, high hedges, ditches and distance jumps testing the stamina of all who finished. Bets were widely scattered as a result of the death of Fly Mask, the favorite, some time ago, and the injury to Silvio in February.

Today's winner, Jack Horner, was one of the nine among thirty-three starters who completed the grueling race last year when Double Chance won by a burst of speed at the finish. Double chance was forced to carry 11st 10lb this year as against 10st 9lb last year.

S. Sanford, the American owner of Bright's Boy, is also owner of the veteran Sergeant Murphy who won in 1923.

A cup may be given each jockey or gentleman rider who completed the course this year, as for some time it has been declared that some form of recognition is due those who get through a race so severe that chances are five to one against finishing.

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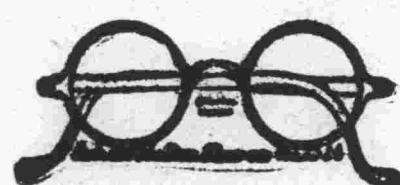
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## Favor Suggestion That Lu And Force Remain As Police

**"Ching Pao" Urges Measure; Foreigners Approve; Peace Of Past Year Praised; Want Lu To Be An Independent**

Chung Mei

Make General Lu Chung-lin and his troops an independent force responsible for the policing of the Metropolitan Area, in the "suggestion advanced by the Ching Pao," which has been favorably commented on in foreign circles.

It is urged that General Lu and his men should be covered from the control of the Tupan of the Northwest Frontier and converted into police under the direct command of the Peking government.

This step might be easily taken, it is argued, since General Lu, as Emergency Commissioner and acting Superintendent of Police, already holds appointments from the government, thereby differentiating him from other Kuominchun commanders.

The paper maintains that General Lu's troops have preserved order in the capital for a year and have always been on good terms with the people so that it would be a shame to sacrifice them in warfare or to have them retreat to Kalgan.

### Foreigners Favor

This suggestion would certainly seem to have the sanction of foreigners, particularly the Legations, several of whom have made inquiries as to whether General Lu was to relinquish the protection of the capital.

The "Ching Pao," therefore, appeals to the Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies to petition the government to appoint General Lu.

### To Cement Gendarmes

It is reported that plans have been made for the conversion of 600 of the Peking gendarmes into a troop unit as soon as the Kuominchun evacuate the city.

Changing their black coats for the regular gray uniform of a national soldier, these men will be entrusted with the guarding of the thirteen city gates.

It is also reported that Marshal Wang Shih-chien, the active peace figure, will be made commander of this emergency organization.

The forces at the city gates at present are aided by a corps of 120 plain clothes men selected by Commander Lu to run to earth those who might be plotting against the peace of the capital.

The government bodyguard which have been occupying the barracks outside An Ting Men have been ordered to move back into the city since the Kuominchun requires the barracks.

### Lu Takes Measures

Peace and order must be maintained in Peking according to Commander Lu Chung-lin who is said to be resolute in his stand that armies approaching the capital with the intention to cause disturbance must expect to be defeated by his men.

To that end, Commander Lu is quoted as saying that a large force of troops is concentrated on the southern side of the city. He also feels that until there is a peace settlement on all political questions, the present Central Government must be maintained. To carry out these ends, he promises severe punishment to rumor makers or plotters who are caught.

### 3rd Kuominchun Barred

Troops of the 3rd Kuominchun are not being permitted to come within the city walls, according to a Chinese report. These troops being withdrawn from the

## RAIN OF COMMUNIST PAMPHLETS HALTS THE REICHSTAG SESSION

Asiatie

Berlin, March 26. — Some women interrupted the Reichstag session today, when they took it into their heads to drop communist pamphlets and covered the deputies with red literature. The session reopened after the militant women had been removed and the communist deputies been silenced.

## Substitute Name Of Wu For Feng In Peace Telegram

**Call Wu "Pillar Of Nation" Now Instead Of Bandit But This No Time For "Face-Saving" Is Claim**

Asiatie

After careful consideration in the second "peace" telegram of the government, despatched to the various militarists Friday, the name of Feng Yu-hsiang was substituted by Wu Pei-fu. Furthermore, in his capacity as acting Tupan of the north-west, the name of General Chang Chih-kiang was also added to the list which now includes Chang Tso-lin, Wu Pei-fu, Li Ching-lin, Chang Tsung-chang, Sun Chuan-fang, Chang Chih-kiang and Yen Hsi-shan.

The inclusion of the name of Marshal Wu Pei-fu in the second "peace" telegram of the government is severely criticised by the native press on the ground that quite recently the ex-Warlord of Loyang was ordered to be arrested and punished by Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. The papers say that the Chia Teh-yao cabinet members are shameless in addressing Wu Pei-fu as the "pillar of the nation" when a short time ago, he was condemned as a bandit chief and peace disturber.

### General Wang Insists

Kuo Wen

Marshal Wu's name was included in the circular peace of the Chia Teh-yao Cabinet on the strong insistence of General Wang Shih-tsen. The Premier said that the Government could not very well appeal to a military leader against whom it had declared a punitive expedition only a month ago, but General Wang retorted by saying that all considerations of face should be waived aside at this moment. As a result Marshal Wu's name was included while that of Marshal Feng was replaced by General Chang Chih-kiang as leader of the First Kuominchun owing to the retirement of Marshal Feng from active command of the First Army.

Moved around the city to Hsi Chih Men.

Kuo Wen

The Third Kuominchun still has some 20,000 men and the question of how to take charge of them forms one of the thorny problems of the Government and the local military authorities. It is understood that General Lu Chung-lin, Commandant of the local Garrison, has agreed to raise funds for their maintenance within the next ten days.

General Sun Yueh has indicated his desire to relinquish his command over these troops and requested the First Kuominchun leaders and the Government to incorporate them into their own armies. The First Kuominchun has declined the request for the simple reason that it is unable to provide for the maintenance of its own army, while the Government does not know how to act. As the presence of these men in the close vicinity of the capital is causing considerable alarm in the minds of the people, the Government will be compelled to give temporary relief to them in the way of pay, which is believed to be many months

## No Telegraph Or Raid Line To Tientsin

**Bridges Down And Wires Cut; Foreign Refugees Reports Trenches At Fengtai Railway Station**

Reader

The train that left Tientsin for Peking Friday morning returned to Tientsin at 1 p.m. owing to the fact that damage had been done to the bridge between Weishan-chuang and Hwangtsun.

Kuo Wen

According to a report from Legation circles, telegraphic communication between the Capital and Tientsin, is being maintained by one line, but private intelligence has it that there is no service at all. Messages to and from Peking are sent via Paotingfu.

One of the foreign women refugees who arrived from Fengtai Friday states that previous to her departure, the troops there were busily engaged in digging trenches south of the railway station, and in backs of the houses occupied by the foreign Traffic Inspector, Locomotive Inspector, and Engineer, of the Peking-Mukden Railway, and their families.

### DISCUSS PEACE

(Continued from page 1)

said that he was unable to proceed with the plan of issuing a domestic loan of \$20,000,000 owing to opposition from foreign circles. He added that the bankers were also afraid of underwriting the loan in view of the unsettled political situation.

There was also some discussion as to the appointment of a new minister of education owing to the resignation of Mr. Ma Chun-wu and his subsequent departure for Shanghai. Some ministers recommended Mr. Lai Ying, President of the Ming Kuo University, while others supported Mr. Shih Ying, formerly Chancellor of the Wuchang University. No decision, however, was reached on that score, the general feeling being that during the present situation there were much more urgent questions to engage the attention of the Government than the selection of a new education minister.

### Scramble For Funds

Although the loan of \$20,000,000 has been abandoned, Mr. Ho Teh-lin, Minister of Finance, is trying his best to raise a small loan on a certain security. He called on leading Chinese bankers in the capital yesterday when he asked their assistance. It is understood that the local Banking Association will meet today to discuss the subject. Financial observers say that in the present state of affairs there is no chance of a loan being raised from the local banks.

## JAPAN SEEKS MARKETS IN SOUTH RUSSIA

Tass Moscow, March 25.—In an interview with a Tass representative, Mr. Sakai, the Japanese Consul in Odessa, stated that in its quest for markets Japan was devoting attention to the development of trade with the Near East and South Russia.

A conference of the Japanese Ambassadors at Turkey, Rumania and Greece, and the Consuls at Odessa, Port Said and Alexandria is to be held in the beginning of April, Mr. Sakai informed the Tass representative, at which this question will be discussed. Mr. Sakai will submit to this conference information concerning the requirements of the market in South Russia and plans for the development of trade between Japan

## PEACE UNDER ARMS IS SPIRIT OF LOCARNO, SAYS ENGLISH DUKE

Asiatie

Berlin, Mar. 26.—The Duke of Northumberland emphasized in a banquet given by shipbuilders the necessity for a strong fleet, declaring that those who believed in a strong fleet were not in contradiction with the "Spirit of Locarno" or Geneva. Apparently some had not read the pacts which, he declared, uphold peace through a combination of armaments.

## To Begin Probe Of Student Massacre

**Joint Commission Of Ministries Of War And Justice Go To Work; Lu To Help Investigation**

Chung Mei

In Peking the joint commission to investigate the shooting of March 18, ordered to be formed by the Ministries of War and Justice by the Chief Executive has gone to work. The Ministry of War has named Sun Yi-yang and Fu Chang-ming, legal officers of the first class and Wei Shih-shi, legal officer of the second class, while the Ministry of Justice has appointed Kiang Tieh-cheb, chief of the Criminal Department, Shu Kuan and Lu Cheng-yu, both members of the procuratorate courts, to the commission.

It is reported that several meetings have already been held to discuss the procedure to be employed in the investigation of the shooting incident.

General Lu Chung-lin has gone on record as promising to give full support to the work of these investigators in his desire that an impartial report, free from influence or pull, may be rendered.

## LIFE, NOT DEATH FOR PAK YOL AND WIFE

Nippon Dempo

Tokyo, Mar. 26.—Mitigation of the death sentence given to the Korean radicalist Pak Yol and his Japanese wife, Fumi Kaneko, for high treason, has been ordered by His Majesty, with the result that these offenders were sentenced to penal servitude for life.

### Plan Air Service

Tass

Moscow, March 25.—The Volunteer Air Fleet has obtained sanction to start an air passenger service between Urga and Verkhniudinsk. It is considered possible to maintain a regular service over this route for nine months in the year. The distance can be covered in four hours. The service will commence in the near future.

### Japanese Cruisers

Nippon Dempo

Tientsin, Mar. 25.—The two Japanese cruisers "Tone" and "Hirato" belonging to the First Overseas Squadron, which had been at anchor off Taku for some time past, left on the night of the day before yesterday on a return to Port Arthur. Commandant Nagano is staying in Tientsin for the next few days.

### Condemn Radical

Nippon Dempo

Tokyo, Mar. 25.—Judgment was given this morning at the Supreme Court on the case of the Korean radicalist Pak Yol, and his Japanese wife, Fumi Kaneko, who were guilty of high treason. Both were sentenced to death.

### Loot Yung Ping

Chung Mei

The city of Yung Ping is reported to have been looted by the Fengtien troops four days ago when both Chinese and foreigners' residents suffered at the hands of the soldiers.

## Tupan Chang After Expected Gesture. Reassumes Office

**Yields To Pleading And Sticks To Post Of Tupan Of Northwest Frontier; Wires To Premier**

Chung Mei

General Chang Chih-kiang has agreed to continue in office as the Tupan of the Northwest Frontier. Having done the proper official thing in resigning when Marshal Feng left for Urga, General Chang in a circular telegram announces his assumption of responsibility.

"Since it is against our will to see the prolongation of warfare and the increase of suffering among the people, a resolute measure has been taken by our army and all the troops have been withdrawn.

"Marshal Feng has left the country and as I am conscious of my incompetency, it is but proper that I resign in order to prevent any unsatisfactory service. But because of the urging and appealing of the generals as well as the troops in our army, I am obliged to take up the charge, and promise to do whatever I can.

A second telegram from General Chang to Premier Chia Teh-yao, reads "Your wire dated the 25th has been received and read with my heartiest appreciation. It gives me much cause for worry and grief to consider the critical situation in the country and the suffering of the people all over the land. Dead bodies are covering the entire field and briars and thorns are growing on the way.

"It is still feared that terrible famine will follow the warfare. Thus the armistice was first announced by our army in order to show our earnest desire in giving concessions and our utmost hope for the realizing of peace. At present, all the troops at the front lines have been withdrawn without loss of either men or horses.

"Thus you are hereby requested to do your best in seeking peace to do away with the suffering and distress of the people."

## JAPAN HOUSE CLOSES WITH FINAL ROW

Nippon Dempo

Tokyo, March 26.—At this afternoon's closing session of the House of Representatives, another pandemonium took place over the motion that Mr. Watari Shiga, a Seiyu-kai member, be subjected to disciplinary punishment. The House adjourned for four times, and the session rose at 12 o'clock in the evening.

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